

Chromatograms: The Untold Story

Ed Corl

Atlantic Division Environmental

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OBJECTIVES:

Introduction to Chromatography

- Chromatograms (definition & importance)
 - Pattern recognition
 - Weathering

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- Analyte Verification Quality (False positives/negatives)
- Information useful in the CSM
- Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICs)
 - Confounding Factors and Source Identification
- Extracted Ion Profiles from Mass Spec Data
- Case Study Examples

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Chromatograms

Pictorial signal traces of the detector response with time

Accompany any analytical procedure that uses a column to separate mixtures into their components

Most organic methods and some inorganic methods VOA's, Semi-VOA's, PCB's, Pesticides, Herbicides, TPH, Explosives

Instrument: varian

Operator: 2401

Column diameter: 3,90

/chem/varian73,i/r010804d,b/042rFULL4TA,d/042rFULL4TA;odf

Chromatograms- What's The Big Deal?

Qualitative Information Available But Seldom Used

- Useful for risk assessors & RPM's
- •Free!

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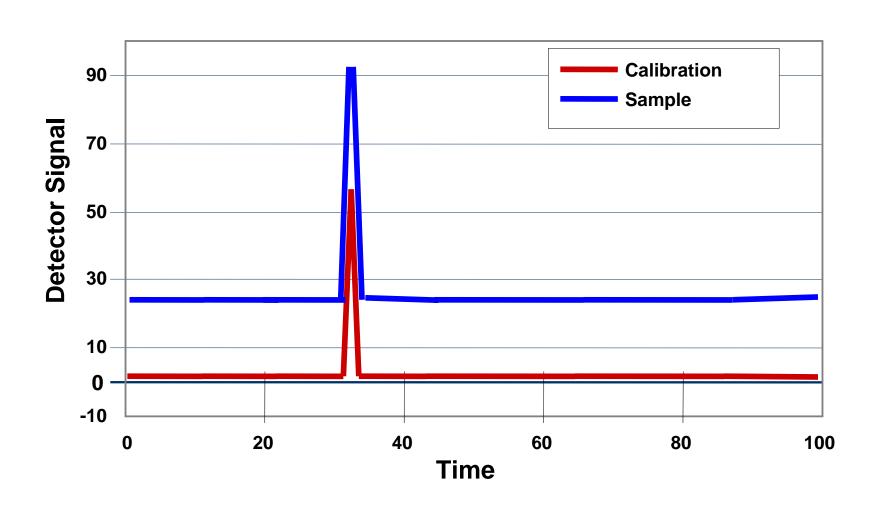
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- Potential savings
- Source Identification

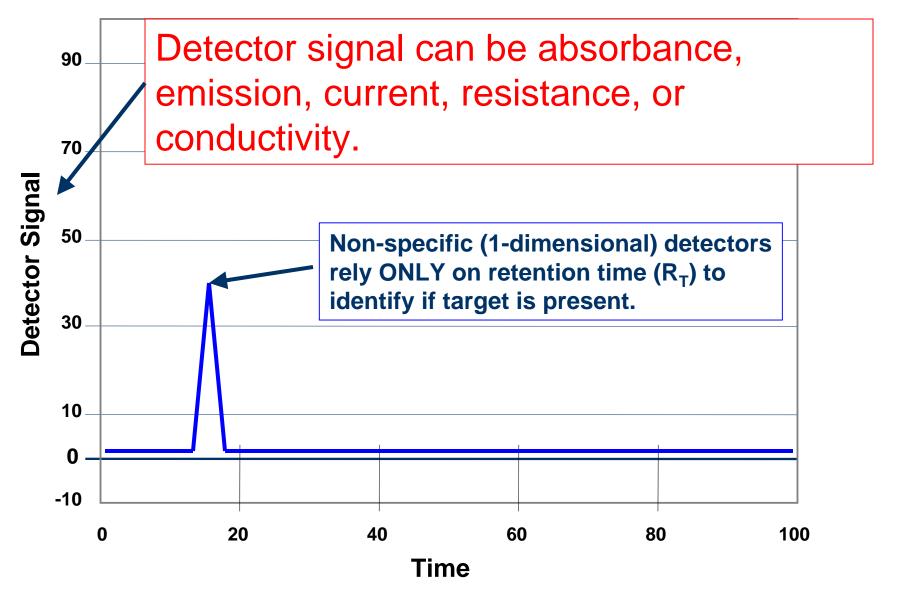
National Functional Guidelines for validation.

- No specific requirements
- Most validators are not chemists
- Chromatograms rarely used by validators!

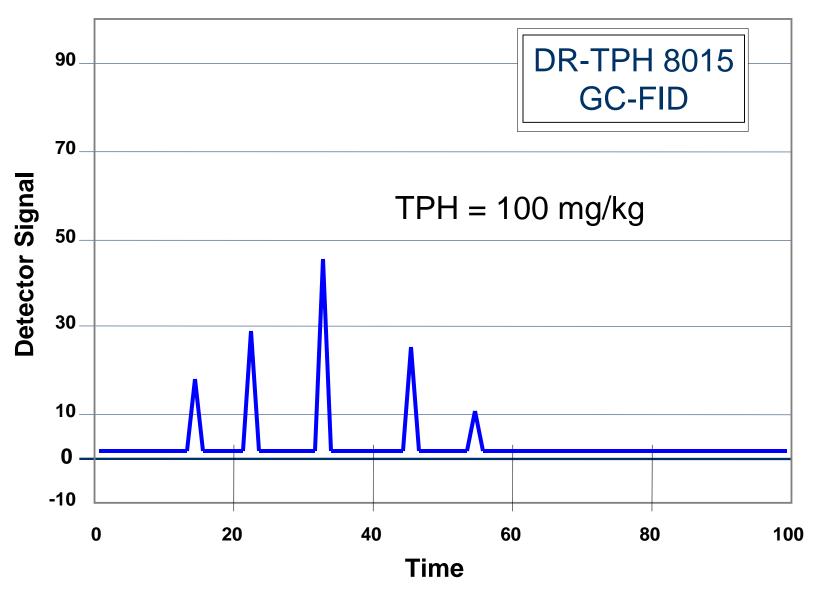
Retention time qualification



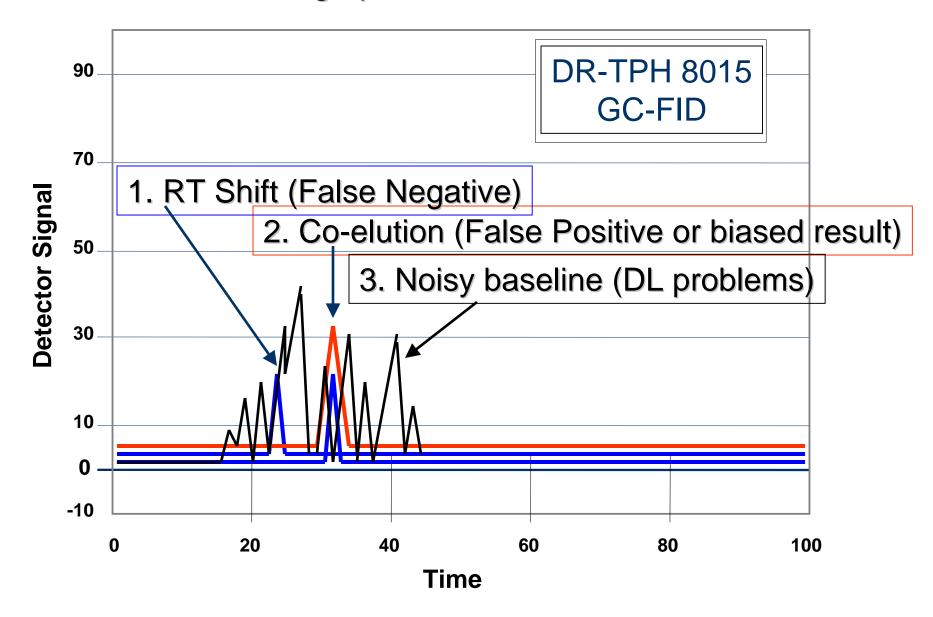








Potential Chromatographic Problems



chen/varian73.i/r010804d.b/042rFULL4TA.d/042rFULL4TA.cdf

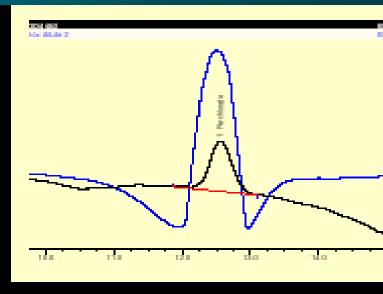
Methods using non-specific detectors:

- •TPH (8015)-Flame ionization (FID)
- •PCB (8081/2)-Electron Capture (ECD)
- •Pesticides (8081/2)- (ECD)
- Herbicides (8141)-Nitrogen/Phosphorus (NPD)
- Explosives (8330)-Diode Array UV
- Perchlorates (314/9058)-Conductivity



There are Interfering Substances -e.g. Alconox..

Like any analytical method, be aware of the potential for interference, but this one will be unlikely in drinking water.



Most reported chromatographic interferences are from waste sites

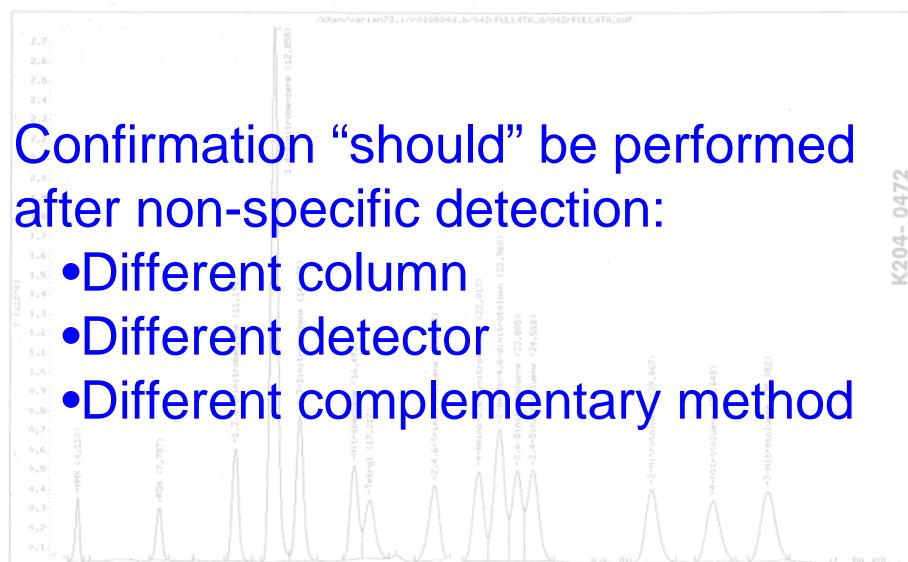
Sample Info; FULL4TA

Column phase: C8

strument: varian73.i

perator: 2401

Column diameter: 3.90



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Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)

•GRO or DRO by method 8015 (GC-FID)

TPH is "method defined"

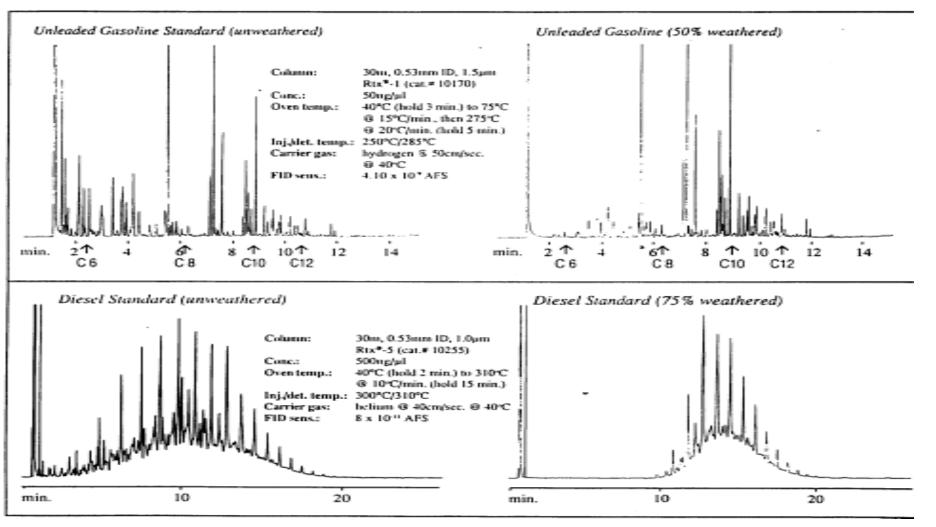
Prone to false positives

Examination of chromatograms

- Weathering
- Integration errors/confirmation
- Type of TPH fingerprint

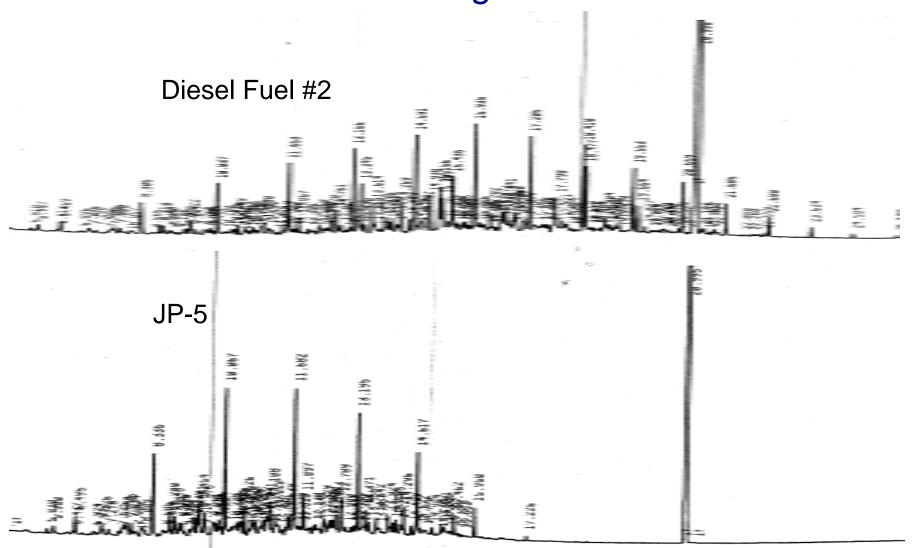


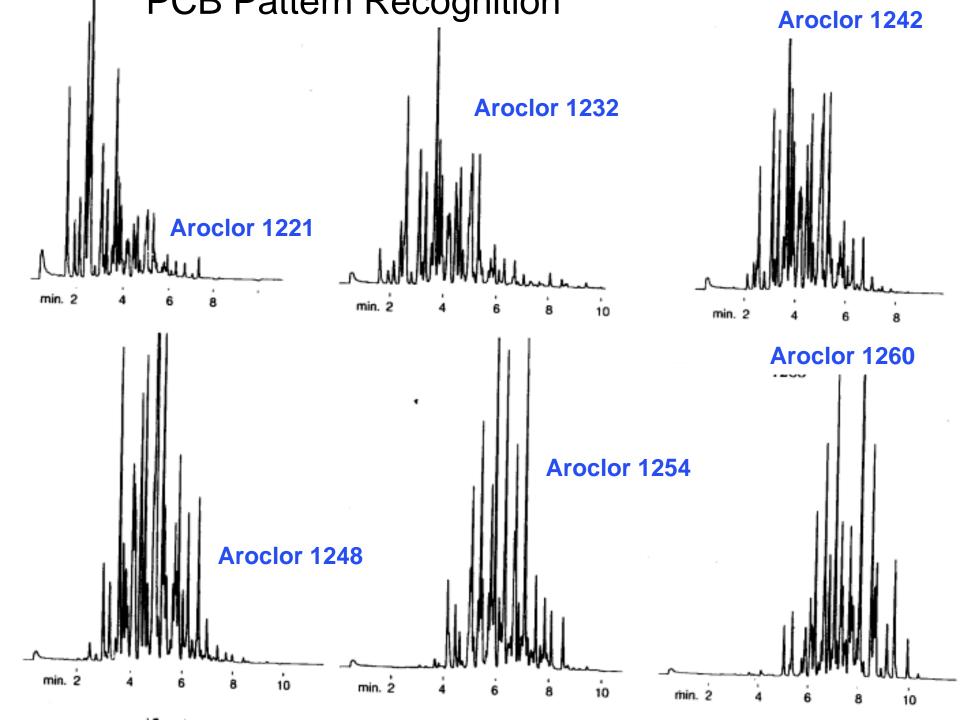
TPH-Qualitative Data (weathering)





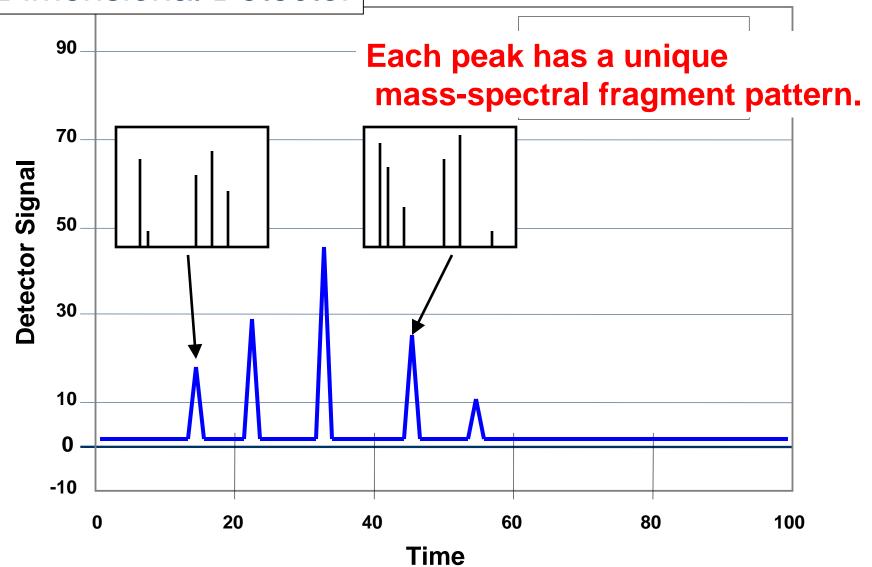
TPH- Pattern Recognition





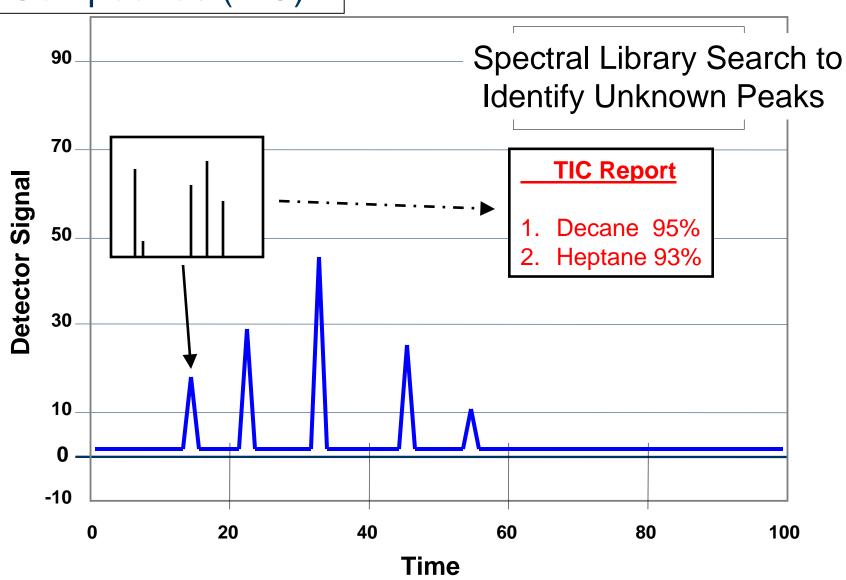
Mass Spectrometry 2-Dimensional Detector



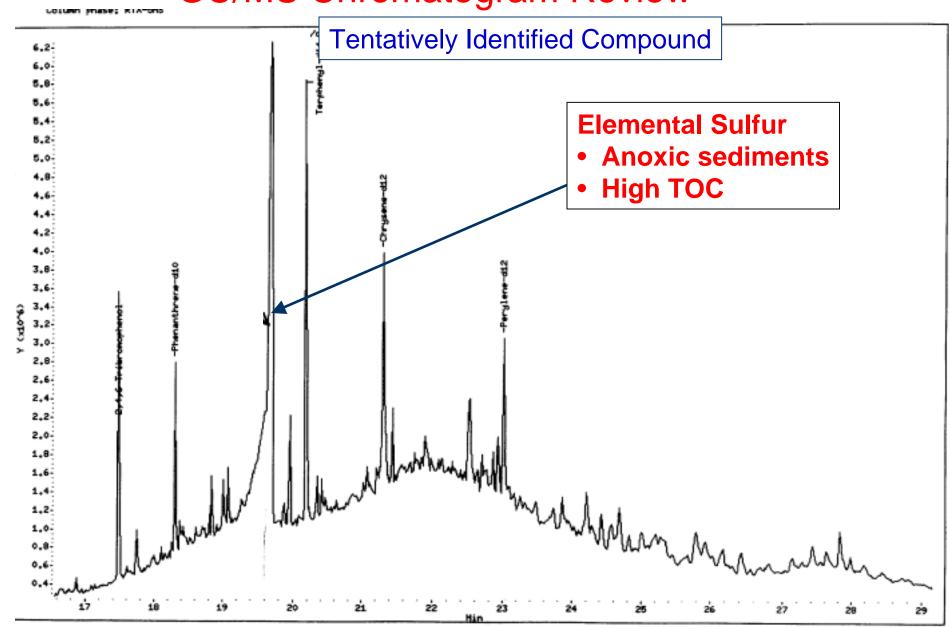


Tentatively Identified Compounds (TIC)

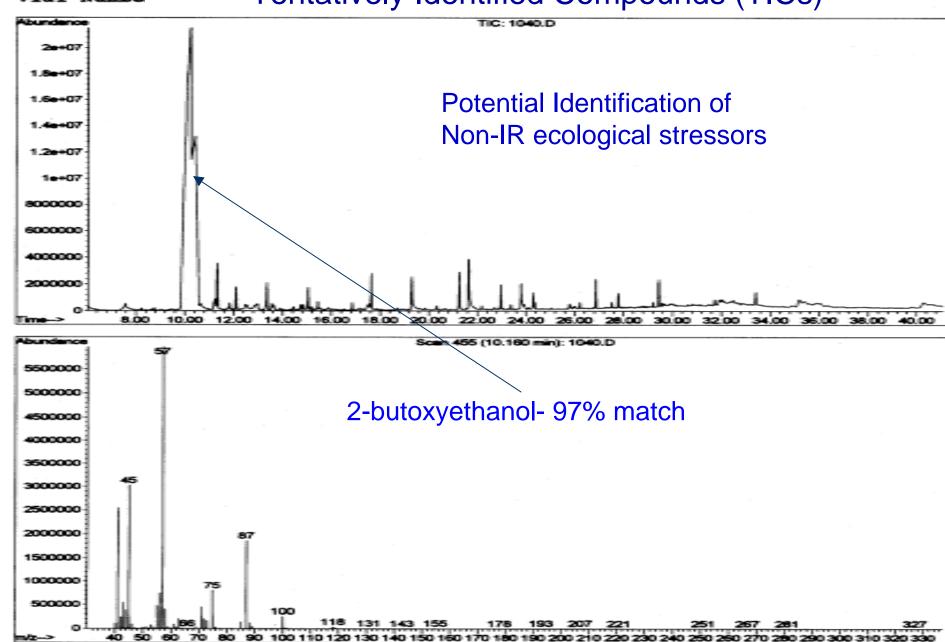


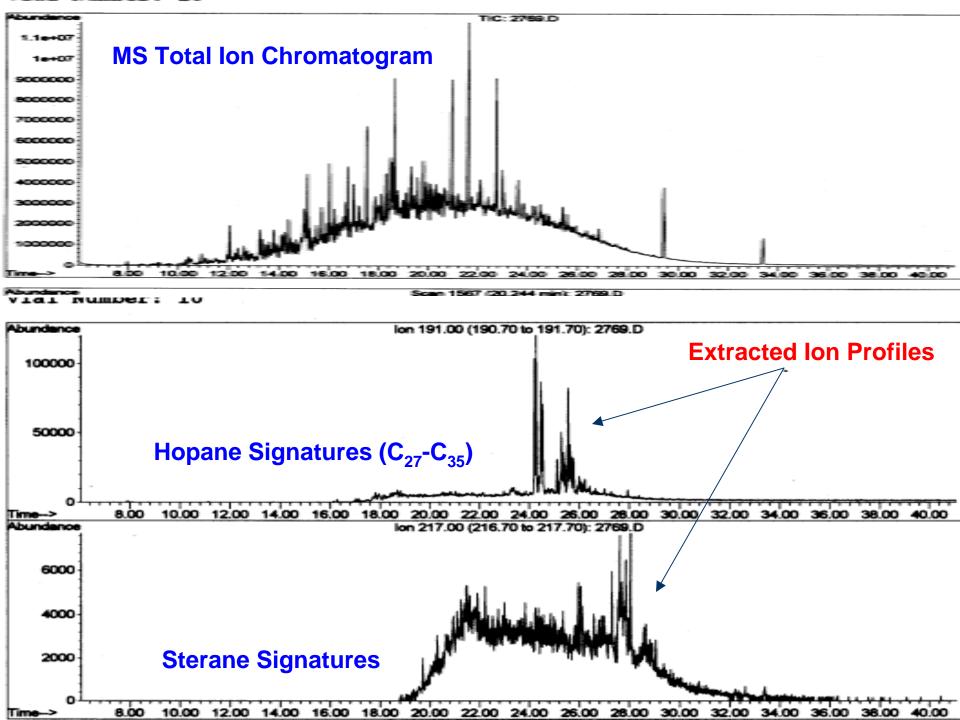


GC/MS Chromatogram Review

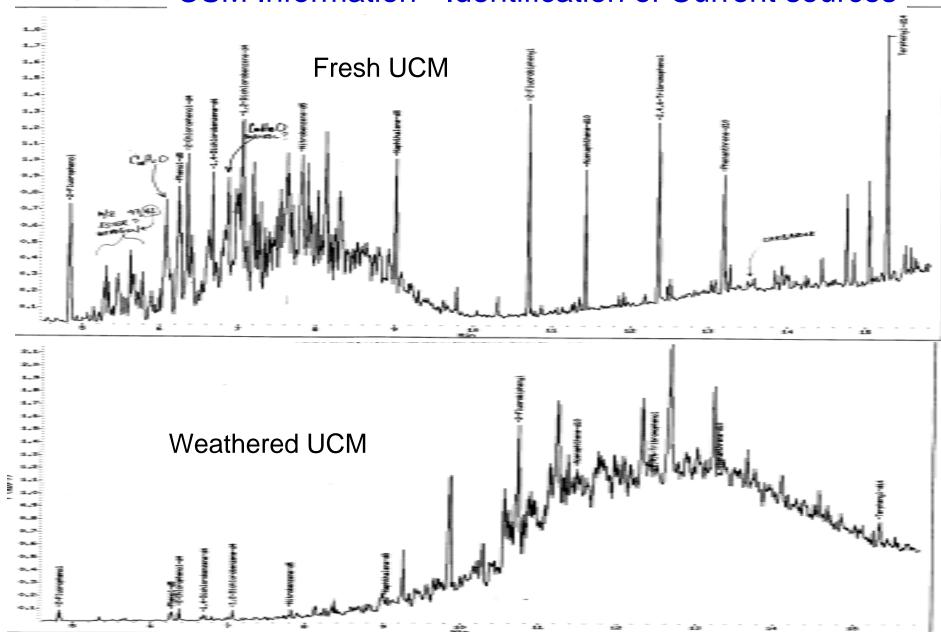


Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICs)





CSM Information- Identification of Current sources



Instrument: varian73.i

Operator: 2401

Chromatograms "The Untold Story"

Summary:

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- Chromatograms give vital qualitative information
- Important data quality information
- Fingerprints can be used by non-chemists
- •Free but seldom utilized
- Mass Spec/Tentatively Identified Compounds
- Existing MS Datafiles can be used for potential Identification via Fingerprints and Ion Profiles

chem/varian73.i/ro10804d.b/O42rFULL4TA.d/O42rFULL4TA.odf

Chromatograms "The Untold Story"

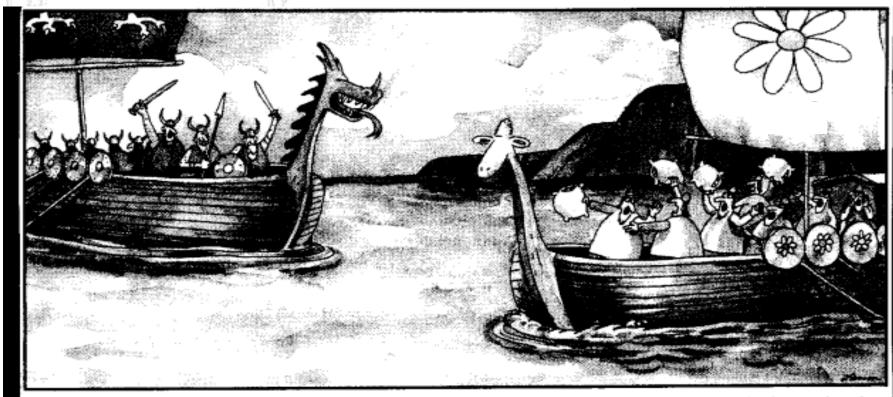
Recommendations to RPMs:

- Make sure non-specific methods data are confirmed
- When needed, review chromatograms/involve chemist
- Ask for Tentatively Identified Compounds Lists (90% hits)

•When the data doesn't "look right":



It may not be right! Always double check data when needed. Be properly "armed" before making \$\$\$ decisions.



Although skilled with their pillow arsenal, the Wimpodites were favorite targets of Viking attacks.